

THE REAL THING

DR. E. H. WILLISFORD WRITES
OF LIFE IN TRENCH AND
CAMP ON FRENCH FRONT

This paper is glad to publish the following extracts from letters written to Mrs. E. H. Willisford by her husband, pastor of the Congregational Church of this city but now in Y. M. C. A. work on the French front, believing that they will be of very great interest to readers, many of whom are the personal friends of the writer.

Mar. 31, '18.

Easter Sunday in France.
It is now 3 p. m. and I have a few minutes and will write you first of all. I presume you have had your great Easter service, flowers, sunshine, music, sermon, etc. I wonder how many joined the church and if the choir gave an Easter cantata. Yesterday it rained and last night was dark, rainy and muddy. It was still raining this morning so we could not have the outdoor service as we had planned, but had service indoors and a good congregation of men, but no women or children. At mess today we had fried eggs, two to a man. 10:30. I did not have to preach tonight. About 6 p. m. Chaplain Daugherty arrived and we had the service together. I had charge and he spoke. He is the Catholic chaplain and was very nice in every way. After the service he retired to another tent and held confession. Tomorrow at 6 a. m. he will hold mass in our tent, so I must be up not later than 5:30 to have things ready.

At the end of three months I am entitled to a week's vacation. I am not certain where I shall go. I hardly think I shall go to Paris. Would like to go to Switzerland or to Southern France. By next Sunday we should be in our new and larger tent. I shall be glad to have the moving over.

April 5. You ask me to give you
(Continued on Page 2)

LOYALTY PARADE

ALL IS READY FOR BIG WAR
SAVINGS SOCIETY DEMONSTRATION

This evening will tell the story of Glendale's loyalty. The big Parade will start at 7:00 p. m. from Central avenue and Broadway. The attention of everyone is called to the diagram below, showing just where the different sections will congregate, also the names of the chief marshals of the sections.

N. W. CLEM MOORE Marshal	N. E. D. H. SMITH Marshal
Assemble on Central Ave. north of Broad- way.	Assemble on Broad- way east of Central Ave.
S. W. JNO. LOGAN Marshal	S. E. IRVING OLIVER Marshal
Assemble on Central Ave. south of Broad- way	Assemble on Broad- way west of Central Ave.

The band of the Glendale Sanitarium under the direction of Mr. Jones will be on hand to furnish inspiration in the shape of martial music at the head of the column.

The color guard will watch over the Stars and Stripes and the city Service Flag and Liberty Loan Flag with its star, denoting that Glendale doubled its quota of the third Liberty Loan, will be carried by the city officials. The Boy Scouts and the Glendale Service Corps of the Red Cross will follow, representing these national bodies. The people of the city will follow and cover the short line of march west on Broadway to Brand, north on the west side of Brand to Second street, then south on the east side of Brand to Fifth street and east on Fifth to the High School. This will enable everyone in line to get a full view of the entire procession, as it will pass itself on opposite sides of Brand boulevard. Please use every effort to be on hand on time. Remember and tell everybody 7:00 at Central and Broadway. Look for your section.

HARRY L. HOWE,
E. K. BARNES,
War Savings Chairmen.

Precinct Workers, Notice

There will be a short meeting of the precinct captains and their workers at the close of the ceremony at the High School tonight. This is important. Don't fail to attend.

HARRY L. HOWE,
W. S. S. City Chairman.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

MONTHLY DINNER IS ENTHUSIASTIC WAR SAVINGS STAMP DEMONSTRATION

The regular monthly dinner and entertainment given by the Glendale Commandery of Knights Templar at Masonic Hall Monday evening took on patriotic features and was a most enthusiastic affair. It was planned with reference to boosting for the War Savings Stamp campaign and in that respect was so successful that the stock of stamps provided for immediate sale was soon exhausted and subscriptions had to be recorded for those who wished to purchase and could not be supplied.

The dinner, which was under the supervision of Thomas Ogg, Dr. Hogue, Robert Grumbling and Clem Moore, was served in the banquet room and yielded the usual enjoyment.

Following the dinner guests adjourned to the Lodge Hall, where a delightful musical program was given. Commander Charles L. Peckham presiding.

The opening number was the presentation of the Flag by Dr. Hogue, accompanied by a military escort of real soldiers in khaki, viz., Lloyd J. Edwards, F. M. Miller, Arthur Davenport, and was followed by the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by the audience.

Mr. and Mrs. John Marquardt, violinist and harpist of renown as professionals, lifted the program entirely above the amateur class and greatly delighted their hearers. The third number was contributed by Mr. Marquardt, a violin solo, with piano accompaniment by Miss Gertrude Champlain, who graciously responded to warm applause with an encore.

Spencer Robinson, accompanied upon the piano by Mrs. Robinson, gave old Scotch songs and other familiar melodies to the great delight of the listeners.

Mrs. Marquardt had a harp solo to which her husband contributed a violin accompaniment, and as good harp music is always enjoyed, she too had to respond to an encore.

A piano duet by Mrs. John Legg and Miss Beach was much enjoyed, and then the speaker of the evening, Morris M. Ferguson, was introduced by A. O. Von Oven. The orator's theme was: "Don't Die in the Shell," and it was a stirring talk which was continually interrupted by applause. He spoke of our glorious national emblem, "The American Eagle," and what a catastrophe it would have been for the world if that eagle had "died in the shell." He urged his hearers to keep alive in patriotic endeavor, referring to the great men in history, particularly in American history, who had helped to keep the bird of liberty soaring, including of course Washington, Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson.

The program closed with the singing of "America" by the audience and the pronouncing of the benediction by Prelate Von Oven.

An informal social session followed at which thrift stamps were sold, subscriptions were taken and every effort was made to help the campaign along. Considering the counter attractions of the evening, it was a largely attended and most successful evening.

GOVERNMENT FLYER VISITS GLENDALE

Lieutenant Frederick A. Robinson, formerly instructor of flying at Rockwell Field, San Diego, now of March Field, Riverside, was the week-end guest of friends in Glendale. Lieut. Robinson made many friends in Glendale two years ago while a student at the Griffith Park aviation school, who feel very proud of his successful career. Lieut. Robinson was touring the U. S. making flying exhibitions when we entered the war. He immediately offered his services to his country. He was soon given a commission and was very anxious to be sent "over there," but it was thought that his services were most needed in imparting to others the art of flying which he had so wonderfully mastered. When he is sent over, he hopes to fly across the pond, a feat which he says "will soon be successfully accomplished. His Glendale friends hope to be honored with many visits from him while he is stationed at Riverside.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Peckham of 245 North Central avenue were host and hostess to a party of soldier boys of the Coast Artillery Sunday night to whom they opened their home for a supper and evening of music and a good time. Some of the boys were quite pathetic in their acknowledgments, saying it was the first time they had been in a real home in several years.

RECORD CROPS FORECAST

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REPORT INDICATES CALIFORNIA WILL HAVE BIG ORANGE YIELD

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Department of Agriculture today forecast the largest crop of oranges in California's history. Unless unusual temperatures affect the crop within the next few weeks all records will be broken. With only a nominal June crop, the yield is estimated at 25,000,000 boxes. The lemon crop is reported in good condition. A record apricot crop is in prospect.

CABINET DISAGREES ON PROHIBITION

POSTMASTER GENERAL BURLESON SUPPORTS WETS IN DEBATE BEFORE SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Cabinet members were sharply divided on the prohibition question hearing by the Senate Agriculture committee today. Secretary Daniels espoused the dry movement and Postmaster General Burleson supported the wets. Chairman Hurley of the Emergency Fleet corporation advised against prohibition at this time, declaring the shipyards automatically rid themselves of drunkards.

RUSSIAN AID VITAL PROBLEM

GERMANY'S CAMPAIGN OF SUBJUGATION CAUSES U. S. AND ALLIES TO CONSIDER QUICK INTERVENTION

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

WASHINGTON, June 25.—With Germany speeding up her efforts to subjugate Russia so she may use that country as a source of war materials and supplies, the allied problem of saving Russia becomes more acute. Several proposals for allied aid were before the president's cabinet when it met today and it is indicated that the first step in the program may be made soon.

HONOR 363rd INFANTRY

WINNIPEG DECLARES HOLIDAY IN HONOR OF CAMP LEWIS REGIMENT EN ROUTE FOR THE EAST

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

WINNIPEG, June 25.—A holiday was officially declared today in honor of the 363rd Infantry, the first American regiment on western Canadian soil since 1812. The regiment is en route east.

(The 363rd is a Camp Lewis regiment and is largely made up of men from Southern California.)

IMPORTANCE OF ITALIAN VICTORY GROWS

AUSTRIAN ARMIES MAY BE ANNIHILATED UNLESS THEY SURRENDER—PIAVE CHOKED WITH CORPSES

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT, June 25.—The importance of the Italian success is growing hourly. It is believed that two Austrian armies must surrender or be annihilated. The Piave is choked with enemy dead and equipment and enemy losses are greater in retreat than in Italian counter attacks. Thousands of Austrians were drowned and killed by the pursuing infantry and cavalry. The Austrians swept across the Piave on the whole front between Montello and the Adriatic except a three-mile sector between Musile and Caposite. The Italians are occupying enemy trenches on the Valberla and Asolove mountains and have captured Hill 1473.

LONDON, June 25.—It is authoritatively stated that the Italians have started a counter attack in the mountains and are gaining despite strong resistance. Rome says the Italians are preparing for a great drive in the Trentino district and expect to repeat the Piave victory. Gen. Diaz is cautiously pursuing the Austrians to prevent Teuton reserves in the hills attempting an attack on the Italian left flank.

WOULD PLACE DRAFT AGE LIMIT AT 60

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Taking up the question of the draft age, the Senate plunged into debate today. While nearly all were in favor of raising the age above 31, many were opposed to lowering the draft age below 21. Senator Norris of Nebraska urged the maximum age be placed at 60.

ENDORSE SLAVIC LEGION IN U. S.

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Senate today adopted an amendment to the Army bill providing that Central and South America and other nations fighting against Germany may train troops in the United States. An amendment providing for the enlistment of a Slavic legion was also adopted.

ZABRISKE SUGAR ADMINISTRATOR

WASHINGTON, June 25.—G. A. Zabriske has been named federal sugar administrator and will have entire control of the problem of sugar distribution.

SOLDIERS INCREASE

BIG ENTRAINMENT FROM THIS DISTRICT MONDAY, MORE GO TODAY

Monday morning twenty-six men from this district were entrained for Camp Kearny by the local Board of Exemptions. They left from the Santa Fe Station, Los Angeles, where about one thousand selects were entrained and where ten thousand of their friends, more or less, were on hand to say good-bye to them. The list from this district, which had been weeded out to some extent since first published, included the following men:

Sam Herara, 314 N. Main St., Los Angeles.
Albert H. Debus, 1400 Reid St., Los Angeles.
Marion E. Benthussen, 911 Chestnut St., Glendale.
Odin V. Askeland, 925 S. Adams St., Glendale.
Charles Richings, 328 Glendale Ave., Glendale.
Henry Eifler, 214 Tropic Ave., Glendale.
Robert D. McLaughlin, Rosemont Ave., La Crescenta.
Henry Leslie Colton, Lake St., Burbank.
Eulogio Ortega, San Fernando, Cal.
Clyde Van Patten, Burbank.
William J. Richards, 117 S. Adams St., Glendale.
Henry Sticks, Saugus, Cal.
Llys L. Kyle, San Fernando.
Edward Martin Cavanaugh, San Fernando.

Ralph O. Hill, Lankershim.
Ernest E. Polster, Glendale.
Avak G. Andrews, 439 E. Colorado St., Glendale.
William R. Butler, 308 Halstead St., Glendale.
William J. Biscailus, Newhall.
Homer J. Smith, Los Angeles.
Leslie Sanford Percy, Los Angeles.
Linnie E. Dishman, Texas.
Charles Marcellus Beckwith, Los Angeles.
Louis Howard Boone, Huntington Beach.
George J. Eck, Calaveras.
Clyde Van Patten, Burbank.
Ward S. Shelton, Burbank.

Special Inductions

Others who went forward Monday under special orders to Camp Kearny were:

Arthur H. Harp, Hutchinson, Kansas.
Lowell S. Hall, Bakersfield.
William E. Gladwin, El Centro.
Lloyd A. Peat, Acton.
One man was sent on Monday to the aviation field at Riverside, and two more today (Tuesday) to the same place, viz.:

Robert J. Hopkins of Eagle Rock.
George E. McCoy, Saugus.
Lloyd Stanley Lanterman, of La Canada, a nephew of Chairman Lanterman of the Exemption Board, and a graduate of Glendale Union High School at the end of the midwinter term.

Men are going out so fast that only a small number of original registrants are left. A few days ago there were but 32 in Class 1-A and 63 in the Limited Service Class.

Remedials

A letter has just been received from Washington concerning registrants with remedial defects in which the Board is instructed to urge men in this class to repair these defects for themselves if possible, also stating that a great effort will be made throughout the state to secure volunteers among the physicians for necessary operations and to raise a fund to defray hospital expenses.

Questionnaires

New Questionnaires have been received and are being made ready for mailing to the 95 men who registered in this district on May 5th. They will probably be placed in the post office today and tomorrow.

POLICE NEWS

R. H. Shell of 2025 East Fourth street, Los Angeles, was arrested Saturday night for driving an automobile while in an intoxicated condition. The arrest was made at the corner of Park avenue and Brand boulevard and the case will come up before Judge Lowe next Saturday at ten o'clock.

Chief Herald reports the usual grist of speeders arrested on Sunday for fracturing Glendale ordinances. Their cases will come up this week before Judge Lowe, who has set several hearings.

MORNING RECITAL

The pupils of S. Gertrude Champlain will give a recital Wednesday morning, June 26, at 10 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Jessie E. Cummings, 439 South Adams street, to which friends are cordially invited.

IN GALA ATTIRE

CITY AWAITS COMING OF KHAKI-CLAD HOSTS TO DANCE IN MOONLIGHT

The patriotism of the citizens of Glendale will find expression this evening in two noteworthy events: the Liberty Parade, in which it is expected several thousands will participate, will culminate in a gay street dance, in honor of the officers and the soldier lads of Co. A and Co. B 55th Ammunition Train, C. A. C. The former will evidence their loyalty and devotion to the cause of right and democracy, and the latter their homage to those who stand ready to battle for that cause and to give their lives, if need be, in its defense. It seems fitting that both should be celebrated in the open under the high blue dome of heaven; and so flags and foliage and flowers are being festooned along Broadway from Brand to Orange streets, and electric lights strung, until all will be as brilliant and festive in appearance as any ball room. Eight-thirty p. m. is the hour set for the dancing to begin, at which time it is expected that the reception committee and hostesses will be on hand ready to meet and greet the guests of honor as they arrive. And when they do arrive, Mr. Civilian, just step aside, for this is the night when the Khaki-clad Knight reigns supreme, and every maid and matron has pledged herself to his pleasure before she even deigns a glance to other suits or suitors.

DEATH OF MARY ELLEN GUTH

After a long illness Mary Ellen Guth, wife of A. C. Guth of 3454 Perilla avenue, Atwater Tract, passed away Sunday, June 23d, 1918, at the age of 57 years. She had been a resident of the community for about four years and was greatly beloved by her neighbors, to whom she was always doing little kindnesses. Five months ago she was stricken and never left her bed after that time. She was taken to the Clara Barton Hospital in the hope that an operation would afford relief, but it was too late, and she died very peacefully on the date named. She will be deeply mourned by her husband and by two sons, one Carl Guth, a young married man whose home is in Los Angeles, was with his mother constantly after she went to the hospital. The other son, who is a mining engineer, was far from a railroad at Los Vegas, Nevada, and did not receive the summons in time to see his mother alive. Another who will grieve is Mrs. C. A. Hankey, mother of Mrs. Guth, who was with her when she died, having crossed the continent from Akron, Ohio, where her home is and where her daughter was born. Funeral services will be held today, Tuesday, at the Little Church of the Flowers, in Forest Lawn Memorial Park at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Pulliam Company having charge.

ELIGIBLE FOR LIMIT CLUB

S. A. Merriken, captain for Precinct 4 in the War Savings Stamp drive, is proud that their precinct has produced the first person eligible for the "Limit Club." When Mr. Schremp, one of the solicitors, approached Frank P. Wilkin of 401 South Central, he found Mr. Wilkin had already planned to purchase a total of \$1000 in War Savings Stamps. No doubt there are many others who will follow the good example set by Mr. Wilkin.

ANNEXATION ELECTIONS

ONE DISTRICT VOTES FOR, ONE AGAINST, COMING INTO CITY

As announced in these columns, yesterday was the date set for balloting to determine whether the territory west and northwest of the city would become a part of Glendale. In the northwest district, which includes Casa Verdugo and extends well towards the limits of Burbank, the vote stood 32 in favor and 4 against at one place, at Sixth and Grand Ave., and at the other polling place it ran 31 yes and 78 no, or a total vote of 85 yes and 110 no. That territory will therefore remain as it now is.

In the Kenilworth District, which runs west of the city and south of the Burbank Railroad, taking in the San Fernando road to the pumping plant, the vote ran 45 yes and 5 no. That section will therefore swell the present boundaries of Glendale.

WEATHER FORECAST—Fair tonight and Wednesday. Cloudy near the coast. Light westerly winds.

THE GLENDALE EVENING NEWS

Published Daily Except Sunday
A. T. COWAN Publisher and Proprietor
Office of Publication, 920 West Broadway
SUNSET 132 —PHONES— HOME 2401
Entered at the Postoffice at Los Angeles, Cal.,
as Second-Class Mail Matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE—Single Copy, 5 Cents; One Month, 35 Cents;
Three Months, \$1.00; One Year, \$4.00. All in Advance.
Subscription Is Continued Until Ordered Discontinued by Subscriber.
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1918

WAR STAMP CAMPAIGN

Now comes the last financial lap in the great nation-wide War Savings Stamp campaign.

This is an opportunity for all to lend money, not give it to the government, at 4 per cent on the dollar.

It is essentially the people's campaign. It is their money that is preferred.

While the authorities at Washington were busy planning Liberty bonds at \$50 and \$100 each, an issue of two billion dollars was set aside by the president for the people at large. Small bonds in the shape of War Savings Stamps selling at \$4.16 and redeemable at \$5 in January, 1923, were designed.

By its very nature the War Savings Stamp is destined to result in the largest number of takers ever yet scored by a popular government appeal.

Every walk in life will be represented in the subscription. From the child of the day laborer to the scion of the multi-millionaire and from the poorest to the wealthiest of American citizens, and hundreds of thousands of others who are not citizens, but cherish democratic feelings, all must buy War Savings Stamps.

The allotments for the various federal districts are based on a per capita levy of \$20 for every man, woman and child. The allotment for all Southern California is \$25,000,000.

"There is no way of evading this issue, and I am happy to say, on behalf of Southern California, there is no disposition to evade it on the part of our loyal people," declared G. A. Davidson, state director. "From every section of Southern California come reports of the steady sale of War Savings Stamps in the face of other strong patriotic appeals."

Every man, woman and child is expected to do his or her share in this subscription to War Savings Stamps. As a race, the American people have never been especially noted for frugality and self-denial. If the War Savings Stamps were designed purely to instill a spirit of thrift instead of meeting a great national need, they would have accomplished a great mission on that score alone. The exigencies of war made it imperative that no money be thoughtlessly squandered. The American people are surely learning the difference between reckless expenditure and conscientious spending. They are commencing to realize that they can still enjoy the necessities and even the good things of life, have health, good clothes and amusements and all other proper concomitants of modern life in plentiful measure and abundance, and still have enough left to lend substantial amounts to their government.

BLUE MONDAY

July 1 will be "blue Monday" for the American idler of service eligibly, for from and after that date, according to the orders of a power mightier than he, he will be forced either to busy himself at something productive, constructive and useful, or else to put on a suit of olive drab and get ready to fight.

"There is a great demand for labor in all productive occupations and employments, and especially in agriculture and other necessary industries," said Provost Marshal General Crowder, in issuing the drastic federal order to the general effect outlined above.

The general is right, and the order is amply justified. Furthermore, it is timely, and will be effective as a morale stabilizer.

In this day when the world is blazing—when every day brings grief-pangs to American mothers' and fathers' hearts from over yonder where some of our boys are fighting and dying and making honorable and glorious history—and when "the harvest truly is plentiful but the laborers are few" at home it does not make for contentment on the part of the real workers who are keeping the boilers fired, to see others, equally capable of working, lolling in ease or idling or following occupations in which a girl or a boy could serve equally well.

Uncle Sam, beginning on "blue" July 1st, is going to put out his dragnets, catch all of such fellows, drag them in and put them in some sort of harness that will fit and that will make them sweat.

Good for Uncle Sam.

A COSTLY EXPERIENCE

Reports from sugar beet states show that there will be a falling off in beet acreage and this in the face of the nations plea for increased sugar production in order to furnish hundreds of thousands of tons to the Allies.

A number of causes seem to have contributed to present condition of affairs.

One was political agitation to plant no beets unless prices demanded by farmers were granted.

As a result of this a government committee was finally appointed to investigate and set a price for beets.

This report was so long delayed that many farmers instead of contracting for beets, arranged to plant other crops bringing a high price.

Another reason put forward is that the high price established for wheat, offered greater inducements to the farmer than any price which could be paid for sugar beets under the relatively low price set by the government for sugar.

The sugar companies have been co-operating with the government in every way to increase production, but in spite of the highest price on record offered for beets, the acreage is falling, for the farmers seem to think that present prices are greater in production on other crops than on sugar.

As a result several western sugar factories will not operate and instead of an increased, we will probably have a decreased production.

This unfortunate experience should furnish valuable data to govern next year's operations if it is still necessary to maintain artificial prices on food commodities.

THE REAL THING

(Continued from Page 1)

an idea of one of my day's work. Of course no two days are ever alike but here is today: Up at 6:30, after dressing got my breakfast (2 slices of toast and malted milk with hot water). Before this I had built the fire in the hut. While doing these things waited on a number of men at canteen—chocolate, gum, "cigs," candy, etc. Helped put the hut in order. Went to our new site. Helped the men lay a floor. Interviewed officers about cinders for the path in front of the hut. A conference with commanding officer about "Y" matters. Back to the hut. Waited on a lot of men. Mess. Back in the hut. Waited on more men. Helped load some stoves, lumber etc. Went to our new hut, put up stove, helped lay floor, put cinders on path, back to hut, wait on men. Dressed and went to the Major's for 6:30 dinner (this last quite unusual), then worked in the canteen till after 9 p. m. After the men had left checked up cash for the day. So you see not a still moment. In addition to all mentioned talked with perhaps 200 men. As soon as we get into our new quarters we shall be able to do more things for the boys. Our divisional secretary called on me today. He seemed pleased with my work. I feel that I have a good standing with the men. They seem to feel I am a worker. I am keeping warm and comfortable.

Sunday night, April 6. I am just through with my evening service. Had a good congregation, the men very attentive. I took for a text Matt. 11:29-30, "Come unto me," etc. Quite a bunch of men are now around the piano singing. They have just sung "The Church in the Wilderness" and are now singing "Beulah land." We have had a new experience today—everybody has worked. Here is our program for today so far. Up early and ready to work at 7:15 a. m. Helped move all our supplies and fixings to our new location, only about a quarter mile away. In the meantime attempted to direct the settling; tell one detail how to finish some work; then direct ten more men how to take down a tent, for the commanding officer was anxious to have our job completed at once and that was just what we wanted, too.

Wednesday night, April 10. This is the first time I have been able to attempt to finish this letter. It seems as if I was never so busy. We spent all the day Sunday moving and since then in settling and putting up tents. We have now a very good plant. I have two women canteen workers and an assistant. The women have been over here ten months and are very good. They make hot cocoa and sell to the men, wait on canteen, hand out writing paper, etc. They are from Boston. Monday night we had a lecture by a Mr. Palmer, a college professor from Wisconsin. It was good. Last night some of the boys sang and seven or more brought violins and guitars and we had music. Tomorrow night we shall have more music and I shall read another Cape Cod story. I may develop into a professional reader yet.

Monday's program was somewhat of this fashion: Up early; helped clean out tent; arranged stock in canteen; meantime waited on a lot of boys; helped and supervised laying a floor; part of the time used pick and shovel leveling the ground; saw about getting a truck and sending for some chairs and a stove from another town; even got on the end of a tent and helped lace the parts together; meanwhile being a running (walking is not fast enough) encyclopedia, answered something less than forty seven thousand questions such as, "When do you think the war will end?" "Who will be the first president of Germany?" "What will God do with the Kaiser?" "Who started France?" Why are we at war any way?" Arranged for and presided at the lecture; helped build a small kitchen and store room; happy through it all and anxious to go on. Received a big bunch of letters, eleven of them from you; sat up till midnight and read them all.

April 14. I guess I almost "cracked" if not completely broke the Sabbath today, for I helped umpire a baseball game. But really I feel that that is not half as bad as selling in the canteen, especially "cigs," which we all have to do every day. At first I rather shrank from it, but I guess it is the thing to do. But I have done some other things today, too. I taught a Bible class at 10 a. m. and tonight we had a regular service.

April 21. Sunday has come again and will soon be gone. I was up at 7 a. m. ready at 7:30 to take a 6-mile ride to conduct a service at another camp. A cold drizzly rain and a hard wind. The auto was late in arriving so built three fires and put the canteen in order. Finally took the ride, spoke to a fine group of men and officers in a tent in a new camp right out in the woods. Back again; men's Bible class at 10 a. m.; afterward had personal talks with several. A new squadron arrived in camp. I went to meet them and extended the welcome of the "Y." Worked at the canteen 11-2:30, then twenty minutes off for mess; helped put things in order. No baseball game on account of the rain. 4:30 to 7:30 canteen; will be on duty here during that time, then preach here at 7:30; then close the canteen and check up cash. For several Sundays I will visit the other camp and speak to the men. I like to do it. The

two women are here and are good workers.

April 25. Again I am on the move. Tuesday night I left my camp where I have been for over six weeks. On the way in the gasoline gave out and two of our men walked to a camp one and a half miles away to get gas. I stayed in the car, a five-passenger Ford. How it rained and rained! We got in about 1 a. m. Yesterday attended to a lot of "Y" business and last night came nearer the front, arriving at midnight. In a few minutes I leave for a long ride and will go into a "hut." I understand I will sleep in an underground place, so will be quite safe. I am going much nearer the front than I have been before, but another secretary is there now and other men have been. I have two gas masks and a steel helmet. Do not worry. If anything out of the ordinary should happen to me you will be notified by cable, so no news is good news.

April 28. I am safe, happy and well. What more could a man over here ask for except letters from home—and those I expect to receive soon. I have been having some very real and striking experience. You have read in papers and magazines of villages taken and retaken. I am in one of them. You have read how every building has been shattered by shot and shell, how every roof has been smashed. Here is such a place. There is not a child, not a woman, not a civilian man, not even a chicken. You have read how the soldiers sleep under ground. Here they do it. You have read how the men live in the water and cold. Such is the case here on the part of many. You have read and seen pictures of long winding trenches leading toward the opposing lines. Here are such. Since coming here the other secretary and myself, with two runners or guides, took some supplies, such as candles, matches, cigs, chocolate, etc., and made a trip through one of these trenches and visited the men. We wore hip rubber boots and we needed them for in many places was water several feet deep. You have read how the soldiers stay in the trench dugouts and work, eat, watch and sleep in such. We saw it all and then some. A trip never to be forgotten. We hope to make this trip at least twice a week. The men were so grateful for our coming. Oh, how it paid for the effort, so little on our part. Not far from here was a battle—some went "West," poor fellows—that was before my coming.

I want to tell you of my coming. Just at dark, amidst a drizzling rain, we started for our 20-mile drive—a big motor truck with supplies. All went well for a time; when going around a curve the motor skidded and we landed in a ditch, right side up, but stuck deep in the mud. A walk to two villages brought no help so we sat and waited for probably two hours, when some trucks came along. It took two of them to draw us out. We arrived at 1:30 a. m. and unloaded. I stayed and the others went on to other points. I passed my first night in a bomb proof chamber, a room underground, dark and small and close, but I slept well. Recently one night we had pretty heavy firing but all was safe with us. Little by little I am coming into the complete experience of a real live and up-to-date secretary. Just now I am with an M. E. preacher, a fine, strong man. He will probably go elsewhere soon. He will speak to the men tonight. I spoke this morning. Not very much in the way of public services can be done here. I was very sorry to leave my last place for I felt I was doing a good piece of work. The officers and men told me so even before I left. However, I shall do all I can here and this will be a great experience. The Division Secretary said he sent me here because I had had experience and had made good. It is now bedtime and I must go to my cellar bedroom.

April 30. Have made another trip through the trenches—all is as the writers describe. The men were glad to see us. Tomorrow is the 1st of May. Expect Joy will hang up May baskets.

May 2. Since my last letter I have made another trip through the front line trenches. I conducted a party consisting of Fred B. Smith, the evangelist so well known in the U. S. Bishop Israel of the Episcopal Church, our Divisional Secretary and my assistant. We got within 300 to 500 yards of the other side. Near? Yes, but no nearer than the men are and they are there night and day and for some period of time. They are always so glad to see us. I now know what shell fire is for I have not only heard but have seen it twice of late. Shells have fallen pretty close but our building has escaped. It was an interesting sight to watch the shelling of a village not far away. We have our dugouts and can go to them when necessary.

May 5. As I think of you and what the day has been, I think of the contrast between your quiet, peaceful day with the church services and our day here. No church here, and the guns firing from early morn till dark. How early it began I do not know, but I woke early, hearing the boom—boom—bang! I helped clean up the canteen and put things in order and got out stock. There was mass at an early hour and I attended a few minutes. I was to speak at 10 and at 6:30. At 10 I conducted a very brief and informal service. At 6:30 we did not feel it was wise to have a service. I worked in the canteen from 10:30 to 12.

(Continued on Page 4)

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—\$80 electric range, first class condition, \$35. Call 226 S. Central Ave., Tropico. Tel. Gl. 1062. 248t6

FOR SALE—Five rabbits, 2 Barred Giant does, Belgian doe, Young Flemish doe and Flemish buck. 118 W. 3rd St. Phone Glendale 525-J. 250t6

FOR SALE—New Zealand does, bred and with litters, also friers. 805 S. Pacific. Glendale 1590-J. 250t3

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FOR SALE—2 Pioneer hot water chicken brooders and runs for 150 chickens each. Will sell cheap if sold at once. 1558 West Broadway. 250t14

FOR SALE—Fine strain Barred Rock eggs, \$1.00 per setting. Binns, 1540 Milford street. Glen. 1106. 219t6

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath, nice shady yard. Rent \$13.50. 423 W. Third St. 246t6

FOR RENT—7-room modern bungalow at \$12 per mo., furnished. Call 722 N. Louise or phone Gl. 775. No agents. 250t3

FOR RENT—Five-room bungalow, one block from car line, 875 Damas-co court, \$20. Calvin Whiting, 410 S. Brand. 248t3

FOR RENT—Private garage, close in. Rent reasonable. Phone 596. Inquire at White Supply Station, Broadway and Louise. O. W. Tarr. 245oedtf

FOR RENT—Six-room bungalow, three large sleeping rooms, 1561 Myrtle St. Calvin Whiting, 410 S. Brand Blvd. 248t3

FOR RENT—Furnished, five-room bungalow, sleeping porch, 1458 Oak St. Calvin Whiting, 410 S. Brand Blvd. 248t3

FOR RENT—530 Central, 5 rooms \$12.00. Owner, 121 Belmont. Phone 74. 248t4*

FOR RENT—New 2-room apartment, finished in ivory, mahogany, furniture very attractive, summer rates. Phone Wilshire 6288, 1020 W. Broadway, Glendale. 249t3

FOR RENT—First class furnished apartments, suitable for 2, 3, or 4 people; also Single Room. Apply to California Apartments at 417 Brand Blvd., Glendale, Cal. Also have vacant 6-room house for rent, \$20.00. 219t6

FOR RENT—Two sleeping rooms. 118 West 3rd St. Phone Glendale 525-J. 250t6

FOR RENT at a bargain, to responsible party only, new upright piano. Phone Gl. 457-W. 250t6

FOR RENT—\$10.00 per month. big lot 50x300, Cal. house of 4 rooms, bath toilet, fruit and flowers, vacant. No. 531 on N. Louise St. Will sell on easy terms, if desired. 207t6

If you will consider renting your house, furnished, see us at once. H. L. Miller, 409 S. Brand Blvd. Both phones. 153tf

WANTED

Miss Frances Jackson will conduct a session of summer school for the Intermediate grades at the Third street school June 24-Aug. 2, 1918. For information call at school or phone 593 or 838-W. 248t3*

WANTED—2 strong men for pulling ice. Crystal Ice Co., 126 E. Third St. Either phone, Glendale 147. 249t6

WANTED—Two girls for shaking table. Glendale Laundry, Arden and Columbus Ave. 249t6

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WANTED—Girls and women to make fruit baskets. Apply Los Angeles Basket Co., Tropico. 206t6

WANTED—Mothers' helper. Phone Gl. 16-J. 238t6

WANTED—Boy to learn trade. Grose Vulcanizing Co., 1011 W. Broadway. 246t6

Girl in third year of High School wants position in store or office during vacation. Apply Box Y. Glendale News. 248t3*

LOST

LOST—A small, plain gold barrette. Finder please return to Glendale News office. 250t1

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NOTICE OF HEARING OF PETITION FOR PROBATE OF WILL

No. 39112
In the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Los Angeles.

In the Matter of the Estate of John A. McCollum, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the petition of Walter E. Edmonds for the Probate of Will of John A. McCollum, Deceased, and for the issuance of Letters of Administration with the will annexed thereon to Walter E. Edmonds will be heard at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 26th day of June, 1918, at the Court Room of Department 2 of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.

Dated June 13th, 1918.
H. J. LEIANDER, Clerk.
By H. H. Doyle, Deputy.
BERT P. WOODARD,
701 Higgins Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
Attorney for Petitioner. 241110-

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LAND ARMY AND CLUB TEA
The program for the Land Army and Club Tea to be given tomorrow by the tea committee of the British Ambulance Society is a very attractive one and is as follows:
1. "Star-Spangled Banner"—Audience.
2. Piano Solo, Polonaise, "America" (Moter)—Miss Ruth Robinson.
3. Talk on Food Thrift—Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Retiring President of Wednesday Morning Club.
4. Song, "My Laddie"—Miss Miriam White.
5. Presentation of Headquarters Flag.
Intermission.
1. Piano, a. Consolation (Liszt), b. Whims (Schumann)—Ruth Robinson.
2. Violin, a. A Mission Romance (Kranz), b. Spanish Dance (Saragata)—Mr. Julius Kranz, accompanied by Miss Gertrude Champlain.
3. Talk on Land Army in Elsinore—Mrs. Alma Whitaker.
4. Song, "When the Boys Come Home" (Oley Spekes)—Miss Miriam White.
5. National Anthem.
Besides the hostesses and tea committee the following young girls will assist in waiting: Gertrude Nash, Laura Winsel, Helen Begg, Alice Bornecamp.

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GLENDAL DYE WORKS

Personals

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hart, 404 East Cypress street, Saturday, June 22, 1918, a daughter.

Mrs. J. M. Boynton and Mrs. Barbara East were guests of Mrs. Frank George at the home of Mrs. C. M. Sparr, 534 South Jackson, Monday.

Mrs. E. R. Gates and son Charles, sister and nephew of Mrs. S. A. Pollock of 519 West Park avenue, will be her guests for a month. They come from Oakland, Cal.

John Collage came from San Pedro to spend Sunday with his parents. Herbert Collage has not been able to come home since Christmas. He is stationed at San Diego.

Mrs. Flora Arnold of Brookfield, Mo., arrived in Glendale Monday evening and expects to remain permanently with her sister, Mrs. F. W. Kille, 815 South Louise street.

Golburn Martin and family of 215 North San Fernando boulevard have moved to San Pedro for the summer where Mr. Martin will be employed in a large market and Berna will have work in the cannery where he was employed last summer.

Mrs. Ina M. Randolph, who has been residing at 865 Glendale avenue, is moving to her ranch at Burbank, which she intends to manage herself hereafter, and which will probably keep her very busy as a food producer.

Mr. and Mrs. Hal Davenport returned Monday noon from a week-end camping trip at Balboa Beach. They had a delightful time and the sea breezes did them good. Their machine has been cut down so they can use it for sleeping and they are quite independent on such outings.

Committees are busy with preparations for the party which the Glen Eyrie Chapter of the Eastern Star is giving Thursday evening at Masonic Temple as a benefit for the Red Cross. An excellent vaudeville program has been arranged which will begin promptly at 8 o'clock, and it will be followed by cards.

If you want to enjoy an evening of patriotism, beautiful costumes, graceful dancing by Miss Gwendolene Brooks, Miss Shindler's sweet voice and excellent music, you will have this rare opportunity next Saturday evening, June 29, at 8:30 p. m. at the Glendale Masonic Hall. Admission, 25, 35 and 50 cents.

Mary Erskine, sister of Don Erskine of Blanche avenue, has taken all necessary examinations as a Red Cross nurse, has been accepted by the government and has received her official pin with instructions to be ready to leave at twenty-four hours' notice. She is now superintendent of nurses in the Crocker street hospital, Los Angeles.

The Red Cross Auxiliary which works in the city building at Brand boulevard and Los Felis Road is working as hard as are most organizations in conservation work. They sent one large shipment to the French Relief Ship which was so long in the harbor at San Pedro, and now have another consignment ready to be conveyed to French and Belgian Relief headquarters in Los Angeles.

Mr. Butts of the Monarch Company on Brand boulevard telephones that he has received a stock of stickers to be pasted on wind shields of autos advertising the fact that soldiers and sailors are welcome to ride. These stickers will be given out without charge by Mr. Butts as long as they last, to parties who wish to make use of them during the stay of the boys of the Coast Artillery at the Rifle Range.

Dr. and Mrs. D. R. Dungan of 829 Lomita avenue will entertain at dinner Prof. and Mrs. Hill M. Bell this (Tuesday) evening. Prof. Bell was formerly president of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, in which institution Dr. Dungan occupied a chair for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have decided to make their home in Southern California and Dr. Dungan is of the opinion that Glendale would be a very desirable residence place for this venerable couple.

Mrs. William Harvey of Los Felis road has received news that her nephew, Garnett Shaw Hancock, his wife and baby will be established in Los Angeles for about two months, during which time he will superintend the construction of auto trucks to be used in the transport of ore at the Arizona mine of which he is superintendent. His mother, Mrs. Hancock, will probably join him and also be the guest of Mrs. Harvey.

Ensign Allen Davenport came down from San Francisco to San Pedro as Acting Captain with a convoy of five submarine chasers last week. His parents had hoped he would be able to come home, but he had too much to do so they went to San Pedro to see him. Two nights were spent there, then the convoy went forward to San Diego and might go south of that point after receiving orders there. Allen is working hard and studying in the hope of securing a commission as Second Lieutenant.

At the monthly dinner and entertainment of the local Commandery of the Knights Templar at Masonic Temple Monday evening, a movement was started to co-operate with the Eastern Star in giving a big dance for the visiting soldier boys in the near future.

Mrs. J. D. Smith of West First street, who advertised Monday for a lost handbag which contained a pair of glasses which she valued highly, received the bag the same evening as a result of the advertisement and telephones today to discontinue the ad.

WORLD PROHIBITION PROGRESS

A very interesting meeting of the Glendale Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held last Friday afternoon with the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jennie Mottern, hostess. The bone-dry amendment and Rominger bill were discussed, showing that even though the Rominger bill be upheld at the polls, the saloons will not be closed in November, as some would make it appear. The bill provides that "if ratified it shall go into effect July 1st, 1919," which will not conserve labor for the present year harvest and for part of next.

The literary program was in charge of Mrs. Emma Wright, superintendent of Temperance and Missions, who presented a brief but significant survey of the world's progress in prohibition. It was shown that some thirty of the principal countries of the world have taken some step toward the banishment of alcoholic drink.

France, The Parliament and Prime Minister recognized this peril and urged prohibition upon their nation, if not total at least for the war, and June 2d a decree was issued by the French army authorities forbidding the selling or consumption of alcoholic in the war zone. Violations of the order to be strictly punished.

England. Through Lloyd George, says they have stopped entirely the manufacture of spirits and have cut down the brewing of beer by more than two thirds and the hours of sale one third.

Germany. In January, 1918, it was announced that all brewing of beer, even for soldiers' use, had been stopped in Germany.

Denmark. The distilling and brewing of alcoholic liquors is prohibited until the end of the war. Denmark is practically prohibition.

Canada. Practically the whole Dominion of Canada became dry April 1st, 1918.

Arabia. Hussain, the new ruler, prohibited all alcoholic liquor throughout his domain and has requested all European governments to notify their merchants that the Arabian government would not permit any intoxicants to enter its borders.

Holland has a national committee against alcoholism and has sent a petition to their queen for a local option law, while other committees are working for prohibition.

Iceland adopted prohibition in 1912 and is very well satisfied, having increased its savings deposits from an annual average of 600,000 pounds to 4,200,000 pounds the first year afterward and are keeping the pace.

Finland. Prohibition has been twice voted by the diet and on May 29, 1917, Prohibition was proclaimed by the Parliament.

Bermuda reports that never before was there so much total abstinence sentiment. In the chamber of commerce quite a few men are for prohibition.

Japan has recently enacted a law going into effect April 1st, 1919, prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors.

Guam. In response to a request from missionaries stating the deplorable condition from alcoholics, Secretary Daniels, who has this island in his care, has issued a decision abolishing the beverage liquor traffic in the entire island.

Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico and the canal zone have been by popular vote and sanction of U. S. Congress made dry.

In Africa, Australia, China, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Norway, Belgium, Chile, Peru, Argentina and Mexico some action is shown pointing to prohibition for the world, and all eyes are looking to America for the example in this warfare of the ages for sobriety and righteousness, as also do the Allies depend upon us for victory over Germany and for world democracy. God grant that America may not fail in this crisis, remembering that "Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people."

RUBY J. SMART,
Press Reporter.

LA CRESCENTA

All the children and the grown-ups enjoyed the services on Children's Day at the La Crescenta church. There will be special music tomorrow, too, so come out and enjoy that service also.

The Red Cross classes need more helpers. There is a crying need for supplies and garments. Come and give your help one day each week. Classes Tuesday and Thursday.

Mrs. Miller, the librarian, announces that beginning June 22 the library hours will be: Wednesday, 8 to 10 p. m.; Friday, 3 to 5 p. m., and Saturday, 8 to 10 p. m. She has arranged the two evenings because it is so very warm during the afternoon hours. This will be in effect until further notice.

STAGE FAIRYLAND

BEAUTIFUL PROGRAM PRESENTED BY PUPILS OF PEARL KELLER SCHOOL

An immense audience gathered to enjoy the Children's Society Vaudeville given Monday evening by pupils of the Pearl Keller School of Dramatic Art and Dancing at the Palace Grand Theatre, and in spite of the fact that it was an extremely long program of fifty numbers, and some of them big numbers with varying features, and also in spite of the fact that midnight found the stage still occupied, patrons did not lose interest but watched the closing scenes with absorbed attention.

The "Woodland Reverie" with which the spectacle opened very fairly represented the school. It was a pretty scene, opening with the Fairy Queen, Miss Ora Dayton Lockhart, cousin of Mrs. Keller, and a very beautiful whistler, who was seen when the curtain rose, in shimmering fairy attire, in the center of the stage, a picturesque wand beside her with which she summoned the participants in the "Reverie." As a prelude she gave a whistling solo with orchestral accompaniment. Then came the Piper (Harriet Cook), Music (Lucile Barnes), Spring (Gertrude Ewins), Joy (Marie Hearnshaw), five Brownies in the persons of Charles and Lyman Bosserman, Emmett Bell, Robert Ayars, Dolph Baum. There were goblins (Elizabeth and Beatrice Turner) and Rainbow Girls (Cecilia May Fischer, Mary Jane Jeffries, and Lillian Lewis). Faith, Hope and Charity were suggested by Roberta Cullen, Ellen and Luella Myton. A lovely group of little tots in ballet costumes to represent flowers consisted of Dorothy Adams, Mabel Melrose, Marie Brown, Margaret Musselwhite, Phoebe Drew, Maybelle Frazer, Bettie Hagood and Dorothy Erskine. Barnetta Baum made a lovely fairy and did a characteristic solo dance which was very suggestive of fairyland. The advanced pupils who took part and danced most beautifully were: Merna Kahler, the little professional, Dorothy Dutton, who also led the Quaker Dance, the La Coquette and the Dorothy Three Step, besides participating in group dances, Marie Hearnshaw, who was later the soloist in the Bluebird Ballet, and in the Dance of the Nations, Vivian Nay, who had a beautiful solo number later in "The Spirit of Happiness," Shirley Hitchcock, who was charming in the "Dance of the Canary"; Glen Hitchcock, who also had a solo Polka number; Doris Cook, who was like a fleecy cloud driven before the wind "Idilio," who was no less charming in a "Spanish Dance" and who led in the song, "Yankee Boy, We're All for You," written by her mother, which featured the final patriotic tableau of all nations; Arline Yeakel, who also had a difficult but very pretty toe dance in "The Merry Widow," and in the "Cake Walk" another toe dance; Florence Ratray, whose solo song and interpretative dance "Mavis," was very pleasing.

Betty Clark and Billy Turner had a pretty duet in La Petite One Step; Francis and Harold Betz distinguished themselves in the duo number "Anona" and in the "Marsovia Waltz"; Marjorie Hart had a lovely number in "The Whispering Flowers"; Barnetta and Dolph Baum appeared again with a charming exhibition waltz.

Julia Pelley made a very favorable impression in the character dance, "Youth," and in the East Indian Nautch Dance, in which she imitated Ruth St. Denis.

Doris Wolfe made a hit with the recitations "Afterwards" and "When Daddy's Sick," and in a cunning Yama Yama dance, and little Virginia Mull did herself proud in a dance as "Miss Vanity." Jessie Dutton and Harriet Cook had a pretty dance duet.

The dramatic numbers were all good and included "Little Girls" by Cora Louise Butterfield, "Jean Desprez" by Alice Ewins, "The Youngest in the Family by Beatrice Turner, the song and dance, "I'm Coming Back to California," by Elmer Muff, and the song and dance, "When He's All Dolled Up" by Robert Lehman; Little Jane Neel's "Dolly's Mamma" and "They Always Pick on Me" were a great hit, as were Merle Kahler's "All Out of Step but Jim" and Lolita Parker's "Everybody's Crazy 'Bout the Dog-Gone Blues." These same young people participated in other numbers, and little folks who distinguished themselves in "Comin' Through the Rye" and other numbers were Caroline Ayars, Robert Ayars, Alice Ayars, Marion Brooks, Frederick Turner, Virginia Clark, Tom Muff, Nyla Chapman, Marion Curtis, Emmett Bell, while



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THOS. TIVNEN

the "Chinese Toddler" brought to the footlights Dorothy Salyer, Walther Puffer, John Richardson, Harriet Cook, Betsy Butterfield, Frederick Turner, Lorayne McDanel, Archie Neel, Virginia Butterfield, Jane Butterfield, Louise Hollenbeck, Anna Smith, Julia Steelman and Doris Howe.

The big affair closed with the grand finale referred to in which Miss Lockhart represented Liberty, Francis Smith Belgium, Jean Robinson France, Opal Peck England, Julia Robinson Italy, Dorothy Sparr Japan, Winifred Parker Serbia, Josephine Booth Roumania.

After the tumult of applause following the tableau had subsided to some degree, there was a call for Mrs. Keller, an insistent call, to which she was finally obliged to respond, when again there was another tremendous burst of applause and she was presented with a perfectly huge basket of pink gladioli and blue larkspur tied with a great pink satin bow on which, inscribed in gold letters, were the words: "We love our teacher." It was a gift from the entire school and a testimonial of the affection in which she is held. As it was entirely unexpected, Mrs. Keller was at a loss, but rallied and made a pretty response.

High School girls served as ushers and in all respects it was a fine production with all accessories in keeping. No small part of its success was due to the beautiful settings and the lovely and original costuming, for which great credit is due the originality of Mrs. Keller.

POTATOES POTATOES

Siple's Grocery, corner Sycamore and Columbus, select White Rose, Red Rose or Mortgage Lifters, 15 lbs. 25c; lug box of 35 lbs., 50 cents at store, 60 cents delivered. No. 2 grade 1 cent a pound. Prices on larger quantities, call Glendale 782, 25013

To rid the world of war—
BUY THRIFT STAMPS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

No. 39051
In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.
In the matter of the Estate of John J. Zipprott, deceased.
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Ida Zipprott, administratrix of the estate of John J. Zipprott, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against said

WANTED

Nurses for the Red Cross

For full information and application blanks, call at Glendale Pharmacy, corner Broadway and Glendale Ave.

Please do not Phone for Information

You must be at least 21 years of age and a graduate of some school for nurses.

By authority Pacific Division, American Red Cross.

deceased to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administratrix at the office of Evans, Abbott & Pearce, attorneys at law, 1007 Van Nuys Building, corner of Seventh and Spring streets, city of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, which said office said undersigned selects as the place of business in all matters connected with said estate, or to file them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Los Angeles.
Dated June 19, 1918.

IDA ZIPPRODT,
Administratrix of the estate of John J. Zipprott, deceased.
EVANS, ABBOTT & PEARCE,
Attorneys for Administratrix,
1007 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
By ALBERT D. PEARCE,
First publication June 25, 1918.
25014Tues

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DESTROY FRENCH FOOD SOURCES



FRUIT TREES OF NORTHERN FRANCE
DESTROYED BY RETREATING GERMAN

WHEN the Germans retreated from long held positions in Northern France they girdled every fruit tree that time permitted. Here is such a tree, hacked beyond chance of the tree's surviving unless first aid measures were quickly adopted. In many cases the advancing French troops brought the first aid material and sometimes succeeded in saving the trees. Where the tree was absolutely cut down—as hundreds were—there was, of course, no relief measure to employ. Members of the U. S. Food Administration brought this picture to America. Early in the war the German government introduced a policy of strict food conservation at home and had endeavored to curtail in every possible manner the French and English supply. U boat warfare and destruction of farming property are parts of the same campaign.



GIRDLED FRUIT TREE

America is today the great larder of the allied nations. Out of our food stocks we must save enough to feed our European associates in this war.

EVERYONE MUST HELP.

Wars cannot be fought without money, and upon the Treasury centers every financial demand upon the Nation.

The rich of this country cannot alone meet the needs of the Nation; the men of the country cannot do it alone; the women of the country cannot do it alone; but all of us, the people of the United States, disregarding partisanship, forgetting selfish interests, thinking only of the supremacy of right and determining to vindicate the majesty of American ideals and secure the safety of America and civilization, can do the great and splendid work which God has called upon us to do.

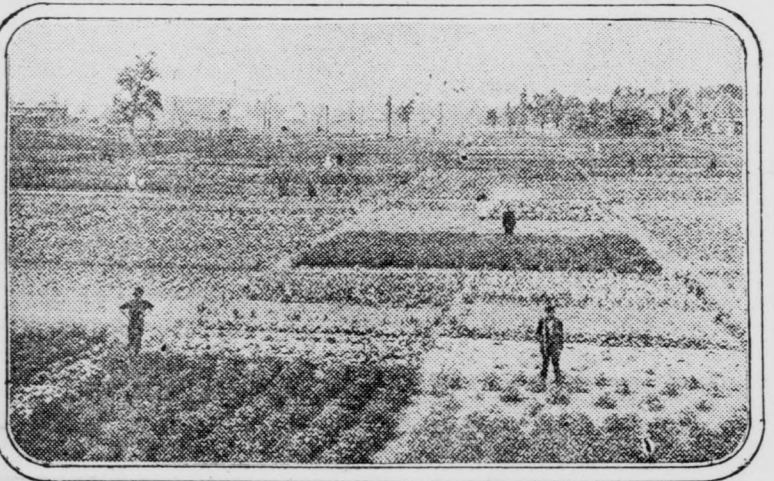
W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.



**Victory is a
Question of Stamina
Send—the Wheat
Meat·Fats·Sugar
the fuel for Fighters**

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Plant a War Garden; Help Win the War.



THIS IS THE WAR GARDEN PLANTED BY WORKERS IN A BIG FLOW COMPANY

HELPING to increase our export food stocks, war gardens will be planted this year in greater numbers than ever before. Each American family that has a garden plot is being urged to become more nearly self-sustaining by making use of it. This will render a national service by lessening the burdens on our railroads. Fewer carloads of food hauled about the country means more cars of munitions and food sent to seaboard for the Allies.

The United States Department of Agriculture and State Agricultural Colleges have printed leaflets of instructions for gardeners which will be sent upon request without charge.

It was only during the last winter that government experts were able to know definitely how great was the aid of 1917 war gardens. In many sections the potatoes and other vegetables raised enabled the people to escape a threatened famine in certain commodities that were held up on account of the railroad transportation crisis. Approximately 2,000,000 war gardens were planted in 1917—many were failures; but the gardener now knows more about raising vegetables and will do better in 1918.

FOOD CONTROL MEANS VICTORY

European Shortage Places Problem Before American Government—Farsighted Policy Adopted.

NEED 75,000,000 BU. WHEAT.

Food Administration Asks Aid of Every American in Gigantic Task of Feeding Millions.

It is the food problem over there that makes a food problem over here. If we wished to be supremely selfish—and supremely shortsighted—we could go on eating as much as we like and whatever we like, without much difficulty or interruption—at least, until the Germans came!

But we are not doing things in that selfish and suicidal way. We are trying to make a great common pool of all of our food, and all of the food of the allies, and all of the food we can get from South American and other neutrals, and dividing it up fairly among America, England, France, Belgium and Italy.

This does not mean that all of the people in the great pool are going to have the same ration, but means that we are trying to arrange to have enough for everybody, so that the soldiers—our soldiers and their soldiers—will be well fed, as they have to be to fight hard and continuously, and that the munitions workers and the workers in all the other necessary industries, and the men and women at home will all have enough to keep alive and well. It is absolutely necessary to do this if the war is to be won, and we are going to do it, but it means planning, working, arranging, co-operating, being careful, not wasting, saving.

And it means that each and every one of us has got to help.

Now, we have enough and more than enough food for ourselves, and the Government is going to see to it that we keep here at home a sufficient supply of every essential kind of food to support our people. But over there they simply have not enough. Lord Rhondda, the English food controller, recently cabled the American food administrator, that unless we can send the allies before the next European harvest 75,000,000 bushels of wheat in addition to what had been sent up to January 1 of this year he could not assure the people of the allies that they would have a sufficient supply of food to carry on the war.

He did not say anything in this cable about the other food necessary, but he has told of these needs in other cables—and by his actions in England. For example, his latest regulation compels a reduction of meat eating in the United Kingdom to a maximum of one pound per week per person, this pound including the bone and other waste parts in the meat as bought in the shop.

The allies must have more wheat, more meat, more fats, more dairy products, more sugar. Their harvests were very short—France had less than half her normal crop of wheat—and the available shipping is small in amount and constantly being lessened by submarines, so that it is now practically impossible to use any ships for the long voyage necessary to bring food from Australia and other remote markets. The food must come chiefly from America. In specific figures it is necessary for us to send to the allies 1,100,000 tons of foodstuffs a month. This is a great responsibility and a great problem. The food must be found, and also the ships to carry it. It is being done, but can only continue to be done by the help and full co-operation of all of us over our broad land. We must produce and save more.

To supply the wheat necessary until the next harvest, we must reduce our consumption by from one-fourth to one-third; we must cut down our usual average consumption of meats and fats by from 10 to 15 per cent. and dairy products by about 10 per cent.

Over there they are tightening their belts and doing everything they can. They are eating war bread; they are cutting down their sugar in England to two pounds per person per month, and in France and Italy to one pound—how much are you eating?—and they are using ration cards for most of the staples. We must meet sacrifice with sacrifice. If we don't, we are helping to lose the war instead of helping to win it.



Buy Local Food—

WOMEN ASK FOR RATIONING PLAN

American Women Volunteer to Buy Fixed Amounts of Meat, Bread Flour, Sugar and Butter.

PLAN STARTED IN NEW YORK.

Idea Supplements U. S. Food Administration's New Home Card Now in 10,000,000 Homes.

The women of America, who are anxious to do their great part in the winning of the war, are now, as a whole, familiar with the most important aspects of food conservation. The Home Card, both in its original form and in the revised edition for 1918, which provides for two wheatless days, one meatless day a week, in addition to a wheatless meal every day, has been placed by the Food Administration after a vigorous campaign in 10,000,000 American homes. An intelligent and conscientious observance of the Home Card's requirements is all the Food Administration asks of the housewives of the country.

The Food Administration has had a great many requests, however, particularly from the homes of the well-to-do, that it should issue a worked out plan for a voluntary system of rationing.

This desire for a voluntary ration springs from two causes—first, because it is far simpler for the housewife to save food when she has a concrete working plan by which to proceed, and, second, because the loyal women of America desire, unselfishly, to put themselves on the same basis as the women of the Allied countries. The ration proposed by the Food Administration is almost the same as that adopted in England for voluntary observance. All over the United Kingdom, in hundreds of houses there hangs in the front window a card with the stirring pledge, "IN HONOR BOUND WE ADOPT THE NATIONAL SCALE OF VOLUNTARY RATIONS."

The ration recommended by the Food Administration, and adopted first in New York city, whence the idea has spread through the entire country, is the following:

	Weekly Allowance Per Person.
Meat—Beef (fresh, salted, tinned and hashed); mutton, lamb and veal (mutton by preference)	2½ lbs.
Butter	½ lb.
Cooking Fats (margarine, lard, lard substitutes, vegetable oils)	½ lb.
Wheat Flour (for use in cooking gravies, etc., where corn starch, cracker dust or bread crumbs cannot be substituted)	½ lb.
Victory Bread (containing at least 20 per cent. of a substitute for wheat flour)....	1½ lbs.
Sugar (including all sugar used on the table and in cooking and all sweetmeats and candies, but not that used for canning and preserving)	¾ lb.

The items listed above are the only ones which are definitely limited. In the case of milk and cream, as much may be used as necessary, and children, of course, must have their full allowance of whole milk. Fish and poultry, any cereal other than wheat, vegetables and fruits and cheese may be used as freely as is desired.

The above ration is in no wise intended to supplant the Home Card, but rather to supplement it. It has been published with the idea that it will be a very real aid to the American woman in her splendid effort to carry out the great food conservation program.

USE MORE POTATOES.

HELP consume the 1917 record breaking potato crop. Government experts have estimated that over 700,000 extra acres of potatoes were planted last year. The United States Food Administration is endeavoring to push the nation's big potato stocks into channels of trade and has placed potatoes on the list of substitutes that may be bought along with wheat flour.

Potato soup has become a war dish. Here is a recipe that has been tested by United States Food Administration experts. Ingredients needed are three potatoes, one quart of milk, two slices onion, three tablespoons butter substitute, two tablespoons flour, one and one-half tablespoons salt, one-quarter teaspoon celery salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, few grains cayenne and one teaspoon chopped parsley.

Cook potatoes in boiled salted water. When soft run through a strainer. Scald milk with onion, remove onion and add milk slowly to potatoes. Melt the fat, add dry ingredients, stir until well mixed, then stir into boiling soup. Cook one minute, strain and sprinkle with barley.

Seashore—



—Mountains

VACATION TIME

Is here again and many of us are planning to spend a goodly portion of that time at one of the numerous seashore resorts while others will prefer the mountains—

In either case the PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY offers unexcelled service to seashore resorts and direct connection to many mountain camps.

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R. M. BROWN, Proprietor

406 Glendale Avenue

Sunset 258-J, Home 683

THE REAL THING

Continued from Page 2)

from 3 to 5 and from 6 to 9. We try to serve hot tea in the morning and hot cocoa in the afternoon. I make the tea and the other secretary the cocoa. We were not able to make cocoa today, so had tea three times. We have served gallons of it. It is a good deal of work with our limited facilities, but the boys enjoy it, poor fellows, as they go and come from the trenches. Sometimes they crowd around our counter just like folks around the soda fountain in a big department store. Some talk a good deal and some say but little. Especially this afternoon Fritz has sent shell after shell on some of our batteries about 1000 yards from us. Many shots missed their mark, a few have probably done damage. No one was hurt so far as we know. Many narrow escapes. I had a good view of the shelling today. When some of the shells hit the ground, mud and water and rock flew up 50 to 100 feet into the air. There were some wonderful effects. I am tired tonight. I guess that is the first time I have written that word since I came, but this is a trying position and has been a trying day. Probably long before this reaches you I shall be away from here and in a quieter place. It has rained the greater part of the day and is raining now, a nice gentle rain. Two swallows are building their nest in one of the rooms we use for the "Y." It is interesting to watch them bringing in mud and building. They do not seem to be afraid. And our old tabby cat has five little kittens, born a few days ago, so you see what a contrast there is in different things that are taking place. Now do not worry. When the Germans begin to come in our direction we shut down, send all the boys to their dugouts and if necessary go to our own.

May 8. A good deal of heavy shelling took place near here a short time ago. Only one man was wounded, none killed. I shall certainly have some thrilling stories to tell when I get back. It is more than probable that I shall not be here longer than a few weeks. I have always worked hard, but this place is the most wearing, very few comforts and our meals have to be rather slim. This morning a boy came in while we were clearing up and getting the canteen ready and asked for some letter paper. I told him we were out but expected supplies tonight. He said softly that he would like just one sheet, so I told him I would get him one of a few we had for our own use. Then he told me he had just received a letter telling of his mother's death. I took him into our private room and we cried together. I got him a cup of tea and some biscuits and paper and pencil. He let me read two letters he had received from his father. I talked with him and then left him to write home. This is one of the things that makes the work worth while.

May 12. During the past week Fritz has sent a number of his shells our way. Our building has been hit a few times. We would go to our dugouts and stay till things were quiet. It sometimes keeps us on the alert, but so far my nerves are steady and strong. No one has been hurt but one poor fellow and he was out in the street. I was talking today with my new associate and find that

he is a brother of Mr. Middleton who used to live in Glendale. He was connected with the Ford agency.

May 13. I am back from the front at least for a short time. I have escaped the shot and shell and am all right in every way. Saturday night the shelling was very heavy. I had just got to sleep about 11:10 when the gas alarm sounded. Up we got and put on our gas masks and dressed and sat in our dugouts. The gas soon passed and at 12 we went back to bed. Sunday night at midnight I was awakened by the former secretary of this place, saying he was back. He gave me a letter from our Divisional Secretary to return to headquarters and take a day or two off. I got up in the darkness, packed up my bed and things and we started on the truck for a 20-mile drive. It was dark and was raining. We went along slowly till within seven miles of our destination when all at once an auto came in sight. It had one dim headlight, we none. There was a crash and we had a head-on collision. Three men were on our truck and two on the other. One man was thrown out, badly bruised and bleeding, another cut, but less seriously, and I had struck my head on the cross-piece of the cover and caused slight concussion, so we three were sent to the hospital by an ambulance that came along. They put us in bed in cots with white sheets and soft blankets. I tell you I felt good. I was all right this morning (the accident was just last night), so could come on to headquarters. The other men were not seriously hurt either. I will probably be sent out again tomorrow.

May 14. I have had my day off today and how I have enjoyed it. This morning I left for Nancy, where I spent four or five hours. It is a beautiful city. I am so much rested and am all right again. I go out again tomorrow, pretty near the front line. Will probably be out only fifteen days.

May 19. It is a beautiful spring day. I am in my new place. On account of smoke, no fires can be used during the day so the men are fed at five in the morning and at ten at night, sometimes between meals. We have the canteen open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. We are quite comfortable and get along very well. It is much quieter here than it was in my last place, but nearer the dividing line. In fact a walk of ten or fifteen minutes would "put one over." Our only excitement is an occasional shell that comes this way. We have several bouquets of flowers on our canteen counter, beautiful red peonies and blossoms from the fruit trees. I will write again soon. Am feeling well. I am always so glad to hear from any of my friends. Address

Dr. Edwin H. Willisford,

12 Rue D'Aguesseau,

Paris, France.

Y. M. C. A. Sec'y, American E. F.

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And you are not even asked to give—only lend—
BUY THRIFT STAMPS.